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July 31, 2014

Mr. Glen Laube City of Chula Vista Planning and Building Department 276 Fourth Avenue, MS P-101 Chula Vista, CA 91910

Reference: Year 2 Annual Report for the Otay Ranch Coastal Cactus Wren Habitat

Restoration and Enhancement Program (SANDAG Grant Number 5001970;

RECON Number 6649)

1.0 Introduction

This second annual report provides background information and summarizes the tasks performed during the second year (July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014) of the coastal cactus wren (Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus) habitat restoration and enhancement program located within the Otay Ranch Preserve. Three quarterly reports have previously been prepared by RECON in 2014. Information from those reports is summarized below. This annual report also summarizes the results of the relevé vegetation surveys that were conducted in spring 2014 at the treatment sites, as well as the results of the focused coastal cactus wren surveys.

The target areas for restoration/enhancement within Salt Creek are all located within the Otay Ranch Preserve (Figures 1-2; see Attachment 1 for all figures and photographs). Overall, the Otay Ranch Preserve currently contains 3,208 acres of preserve land established to create an open space system that will protect natural resources and provide a series of interconnected viable habitats to protect Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP)-covered species and regional wildlife corridors. Sensitive habitat communities identified within the Preserve include maritime succulent scrub, coastal sage scrub, valley needlegrass grassland, non-native grassland, southern willow scrub, freshwater marsh, cismontane alkali marsh, and Baccharis floodplain scrub. Sensitive species observed on-site include coastal California gnatcatcher (Polioptila californica californica), southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (Aimophila ruficeps canescens), San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (Lepus californicus bennettii), coast horned lizard (Phrynosoma blainvillii), variegated dudleya (Dudleya variegata), San Diego barrel cactus (Ferocactus viridescens), and snake cholla (Cylindropuntia californica var. californica).

2.0 Coastal Cactus Wren Status and Conservation

Populations of the coastal cactus wren are in decline throughout much of southern California, including San Diego County. Over the last decade, large, intense fires have damaged coastal cactus wren habitat in the Lake Jennings area (Cedar Fire in 2003), the San Pasqual Valley (Witch Fire in 2007), and the Otay-Sweetwater region, which includes the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge (Harris Fire in 2007). This recent trend of cactus wren population decline has been observed in other regions of southern California. Regional recovery efforts for coastal populations of cactus wrens are intended to stabilize and eventually increase population sizes.

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Coast cholla (*Cylindropuntia prolifera*) die-off has likely contributed to a decrease in suitable habitat for coastal cactus wren and the observed population declines. In the Otay Ranch Preserve coast cholla patches have declined in the last 10–15 years due to competition for water resources with weeds and native shrubs. Cactus wrens typically forage on the ground, and thick weed cover can prevent the wrens from finding their prey. In addition, the below-average rainfall during most of the last decade has caused many patches of coast cholla to suffer or die from severe drought stress. The drought conditions have also likely decreased the availability of insect prey for foraging wrens.

Coastal cactus wren surveys performed in 2009–2010 by the Otay Ranch Preserve Steward/Biologist detected 4 pairs, 2 solitary individuals, and 36 nests within Salt Creek. Incidental sightings of coastal cactus wren made on other surveys added an additional 5 pairs and 9 solitary individuals (RECON 2011). One of the pairs was detected with a third—juvenile—wren, indicating a possible family unit.

Salt Creek is identified in the Otay Ranch Resource Management Plan (RMP) as an avian corridor for coastal cactus wren and coastal California gnatcatcher, providing north/south movement from the Otay river valley. Salt Creek connects with the Otay river valley just west of the Lower Otay Reservoir. This corridor system provides a critical linkage to several MSCP-designated biological core areas, including the Otay River, Wolf Canyon, Otay Lakes, Otay Mountain (with connections east toward Tecate Peak), the Jamul Mountains, San Miguel Mountain, and the upper Sweetwater River.

3.0 Project Goals and Habitat Restoration Methods

- Restore/enhance approximately 15 acres of degraded habitat for coastal cactus wrens within Salt Creek.
- Reduce the risk of cactus wren habitat loss from fires.
- Reduce weed infestation.
- Remove invasive seed sources that can migrate to adjacent sensitive habitat areas.
- Benefit other Covered Species by reducing weed competition.
- Revitalize an existing avian wildlife corridor by establishing complementary coastal cactus wren projects in the vicinity (i.e., County of San Diego).

4.0 Year 2 Tasks Performed from July 2013 to June 2014

4.1 Implementation Summary

In August 2012 RECON biologists Anna Bennett and Mark Dodero located and mapped the proposed coast cholla planting areas at Salt Creek (Figure 3). Cactus wren nests had been previously observed in the vicinity of the project site in an existing coast cholla patch at the eastern edge of treatment area 5 (see Figure 3). The selection of the proposed planting areas was intended to mimic the south-facing coast cholla-dominated slopes found farther west in the Otay Valley.

Approximately 15 acres of potential planting area were identified in six habitat patches. The sites selected generally have a southern exposure and range from southwest to south and southeast (Photograph 1). Existing low-density coast cholla was present in these areas, and this enhancement program is intended to create much larger coast cholla patches that will be more attractive to cactus wrens. The areas selected for restoration and enhancement were generally the least weedy available sites with natural openings between existing shrubs.

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Once the restoration/enhancement sites were selected and prior to implementation, permanent photo points were established. Planting of coast cholla and shore cactus (*Opuntia littoralis*) occurred in the fall of 2012. Blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*; previously known as Mexican elderberry [*Sambucus mexicana*]) was grown from seed at the RECON Native Plants Nursery for outplanting in the second year of the project.

4.2 Monitoring Methods

Bird Surveys (Task 2f)

A spring survey was conducted at the six restoration areas by RECON biologist Mandy Weston for the coastal cactus wren on May 21, 2014 in order to detect the current status of this species. Survey methods included walking through the designated areas at a slow pace, listening and looking for bird activity for approximately 20–25 minutes per area. All wildlife detected either visually or by call during the survey or incidently were noted and listed in Attachment 2. The results of these surveys are summarized below in Section 4.5, Year 2 Cactus Wren Survey Results.

Vegetation Sampling (Tasks 2e,g)

Vegetation patch sampling was done using the relevé method. All plant species occurring in each patch were recorded, and the cover of each species was estimated. Each of the six vegetation treatment areas was sampled by RECON biologist Anna Bennett on May 5 and May 7, 2014 after weed control efforts had been completed for the season. Each vegetation stand was photographed from the same location as in Year 1. The results of the vegetation sampling efforts are presented in Section 4.6, Year 2 Vegetation Sampling Results , and the plant species list is presented in Attachment 3.

4.3 2013-14 Rainfall Summary

Between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014, rainfall at Brown Field, the closest reporting station, was 4.23 inches (Table 1), which was well below normal (the average annual rainfall is approximately 10 inches). Relatively light rains fell in October and November with very dry conditions continuing in December, January, and most of February. One heavy rain event occurred between February 27 and March 2, 2014, when 1.76 inches of rain fell. Drier than normal conditions returned after early March and persisted the rest of the season.

TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF RAINFALL DATA BY MONTH AT BROWN FIELD JULY 1, 2013–JUNE 30, 2014

Month	Monthly Rainfall (inches)
July	0.02
August	Trace
September	Trace
October	0.54
November	0.41
December	0.37
January	0.07
February	0.71
March	1.52
April	0.57
May	0.02
June	0.00
Total Precipitation	4.23 inches

4.4 Blue (Mexican) Elderberry Planting (Tasks 1c, d, and f)

Twenty-five blue elderberry plants that were grown from seed at RECON Native Plants, Inc. were transported to High Tech Middle Chula Vista on October 24, 2013. The 25 blue elderberry plants were provided to the students as a way to introduce them to an important native food plant used by coastal cactus wren. These plants did not fair favorably for unknown reasons and the mortality rate was high; however, an additional 80 blue elderberry plants propagated at RECON Native Plants nursery were planted within the preserve.

The 80 blue elderberry from the nursery were outplanted on February 22, 2014 (Photograph 2; see Figure 3). To give the blue elderberry the best chance of survivorship, they were planted adjacent to Salt Creek where better moisture conditions exist. A hole was excavated to accomadate the plants grown in one-gallon containers. A basin was created around each hole to allow for the plants to be watered (Photographs 3–6). Within a few days of being planted herbivory was observed on some of the newly planted blue elderberry so dead branches were collected and placed around the plants to provide both a level of protection from herbivores, as well as to act as a mulch to reduce water loss from the soil (Photograph 7). Through the spring and early summer the plants were watered periodically during dry periods to increase survivorship.

4.5 Maintenance

Weed Control (Task 1e)

Early light rains in October and November caused the germination of filaree (*Erodium* spp.) in small numbers (Photograph 8), but the dry weather into February limited their growth. As mentioned above, heavier rain occurred in late February and early March 2014, which caused additional weeds to germinate. Annual weeds were large enough to be sprayed by RECON crews beginning in March and continuing in April. Spraying was done to prevent them from flowering and setting seeds (Photographs 9-10). Glyphosate was used to control non-native annuals in planting areas. Non-native species that were controlled included tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), filaree, slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), and other annual grasses such as red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*). Herbicide was applied by licensed applicators under the supervision of RECON Field Crew Director Ruth Vallejo, who is a certified Pest Control Advisor.

4.6 Monitoring Results

Year 2 Cactus Wren Survey

In spring 2014, 27 species of birds were detected within the six restoration areas during the coastal cactus wren survey. The following species of birds were the most commonly observed (in descending order) during the spring 2014 survey. All wildlife detected either visually or by call during the survey were noted and are listed in Attachment 2. No coastal cactus wren were detected during this survey.

- California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*)
- southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (Aimophila ruficeps canescens)
- wrentit (Chamaea fasciata henshawi)
- mourning dove (Zenaida macroura)
- lesser goldfinch (Carduelis psaltria hesperophilus)
- house finch (Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis)
- spotted towhee (Pipilo maculatus)

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Year 2 Vegetation Sampling

Attachment 3 lists the plant species observed at the six vegetation treatment areas. The following results are from the six relevé locations:

- Average coast cholla height:
 - Less than 1 foot: 96.50 percent
 - o Between 1 and 3 feet in height: 3.50 percent
 - Over 3 feet in height: less than 1 percent
- Average total cover (shrub and herbaceous): 21.34 percent
- Average bare ground: 78.66 percent
- Average total cover of coast cholla: 0.87 percent
- Average percent coast cholla cover out of the total cover: 4.29 percent
- A total of 57 plant species were recorded at the relevé locations: 42 native species and 15 non-native species.
- Average non-native cover: 0.83 percent
- Average non-native cover out of the total cover: 4.19 percent

4.7 Previous Reporting

Quarterly Reports (Task 3a)

Quarterly reports that summarized ongoing tasks for the project were submitted in March (Quarterly Reports I and II) and April 2014 (Quarterly Report III). An additional Statement of Services summary report was submitted in June 2014.

5.0 Discussion

5.1 Weed Control

Because of intensive maintenance efforts and low rainfall, weed cover at the restoration and enhancement sites was very low across the six sites and averaged less than 1 percent. Out of the total vegetation cover (native and non-native) non-native species constituted less than 5 percent absolute cover. Spray visits were effective at controlling weed growth. Spraying was focused around the planted coast cholla patches, but all areas within the six restoration and enhancement sites were treated. By controlling non-native weeds, more water becomes available to the rooted cactus cuttings.

5.2 Cactus and Other Plant Growth

After the light fall rains, the cactus cuttings could be seen to swell with water (Photographs 11–13). Competition for water was relatively low during this time because of the sparse cover of non-natives. Heavier rains that occurred in late February and early March allowed the coast cholla and shore cactus cuttings to imbibe water and show new growth (Photographs 14 and 15). Dry and warmer weather returned in late March and it was especially hot and dry in May. The dry conditions limited the expansion of the new cactus shoots.

Other species of cactus and succulents that are present on the slopes and that benefit from the weeding program include: narrow endemic snake cholla (*Cylindropuntia californica* var. *californica*), narrow endemic variegated dudleya (Photograph 16), MSCP-covered coast barrel cactus (Photograph 17), and non-MSCP-covered fish-hook cactus (*Mammillaria dioica*) (Photograph 18).

The growth of the newly planted blue elderberry was good, aided by periodic watering (Photograph 19) A few of the plants flowered and set fruit in their first season (Photographs 20 and 21). This was very encouraging, considering the extremely dry conditions in the winter-spring of 2014.

5.3 Cactus Wren and Other Wildlife Use

No coastal cactus wrens or nests were detected during the spring 2014 surveys. Cactus wren nests had been incidentally observed in the vicinity of the project during 2009–2010 (see Figure 3). Other sensitive bird species that were recorded during the survey and/or incidentally, included the coastal California gnatcatcher and southern California rufous-crowned sparrow that were both observed at three locations (see Figure 4). Other commonly encountered species that forage in and around the edges of the enhancement sites included the California towhee, house finch, and mourning dove.

Reptiles observed in the cactus wren restoration and enhancment sites include the common western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*). Sensitive reptile species also observed include the MSCP-covered coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii*) (Photograph 22).

Mammal species that were detected at the restoration and enhancment sites include the San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit. The San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit is a California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Special Concern.

6.0 Public Outreach/Awareness—High Tech Middle Chula Vista

As part of the scope of work for the cactus wren grant, RECON biologists presented a powerpoint presentation in September 2013 for Ms. Ann McAfee's two seventh grade classes at High Tech Middle Chula Vista (conducted without compensation by RECON). Topics of discussion during the presentation, in addition to coastal cactus wren biology, included general ecology and natural history of the native habitats and species present in the Preserve, as well as the management challenges that invasive species cause.

In December 2013, the students also conducted video interviews with the project biologists and City of Chula Vista MSCP staff. The students developed a list of questions about the biology and natural history of the Otay Ranch Preserve as well as questions about the planning efforts that went into assembling the Preserve.

In the first year of the restoration project, approximately 120 coast cholla cuttings were transported to High Tech Middle Chula Vista and were planted in one-gallon pots by the students (Photograph 23). The coast cholla cuttings will be transplanted to the Preserve in Year 3 of the project. These coast cholla cuttings are being grown to a larger size to provide nesting-sized coast cholla for the cactus wren population at Salt Creek

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7.0 Future Restoration and Enhancement Tasks

In Year 3 of the restoration and enhancement program, weeds will continue to be controlled, as needed, to prevent seed set. Vegetation sampling and cactus wren population monitoring will be repeated in the spring of 2015.

If you have any questions regarding the coastal cactus wren habitat restoration and enhancement program, do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely, Mark W. Dodero

Mark Dodero Senior Biologist

MWD:sh

Attachments

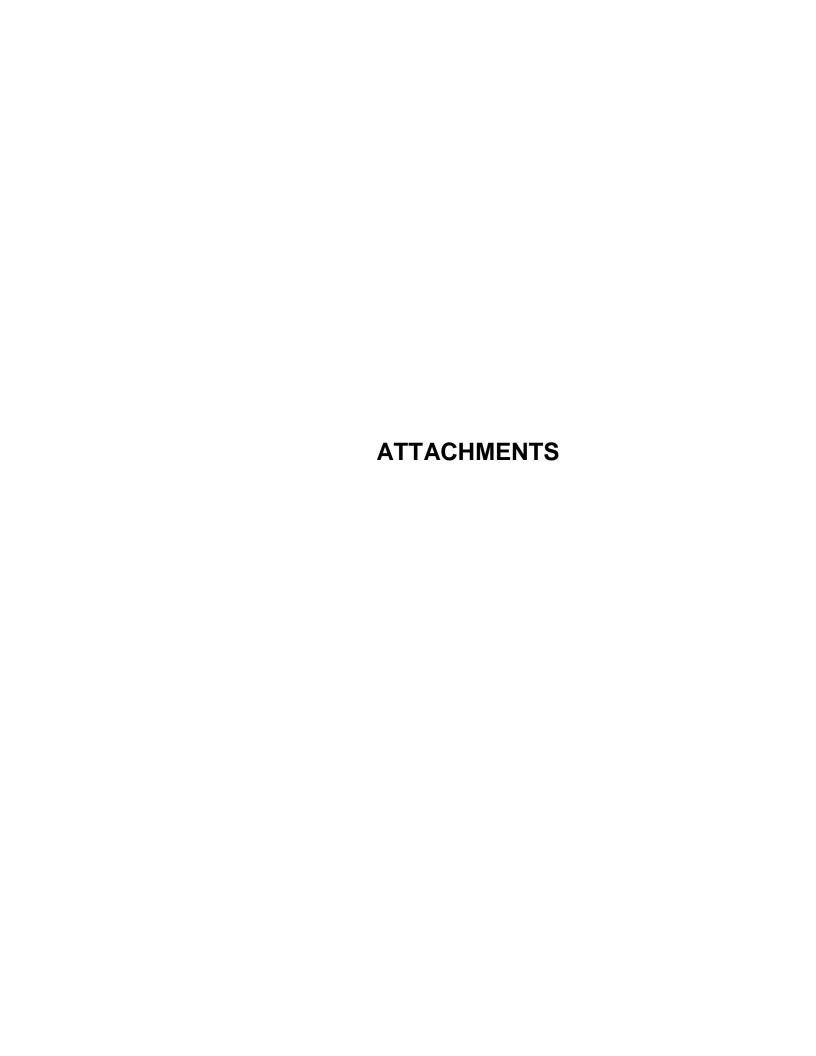
8.0 References Cited

RECON Environmental, Inc.

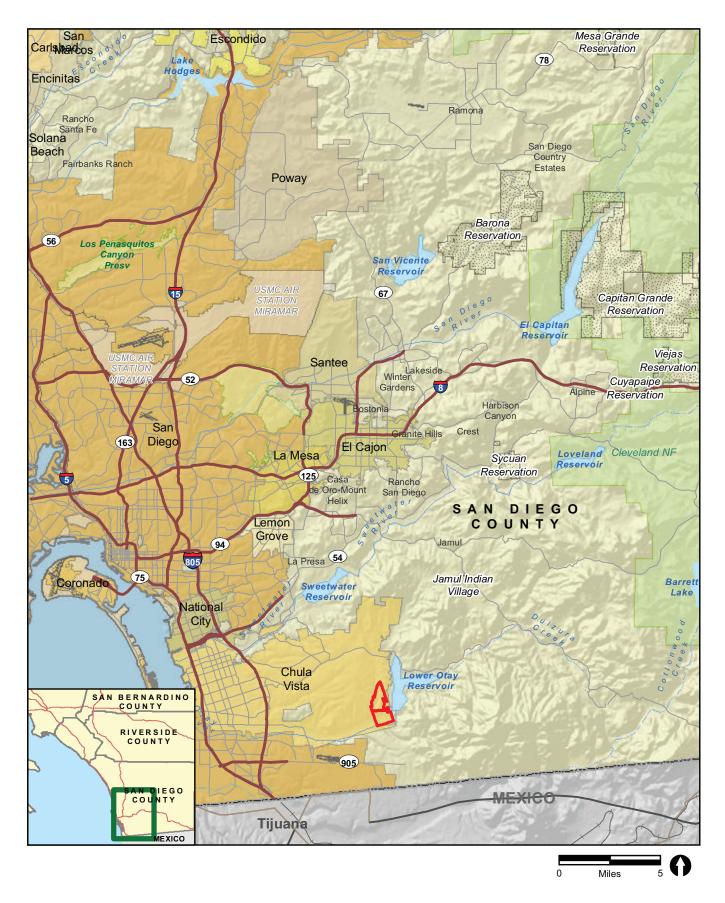
2011 2009–2010 Annual Report for Otay Ranch Preserve - Salt Creek and San Ysidro Parcels. March 11.

9.0 Contributors to this Report

RECON biologists that conducted field surveys, analyzed data, and provided photos for the report include Anna Bennett, Mandy Weston, and Mark Dodero.



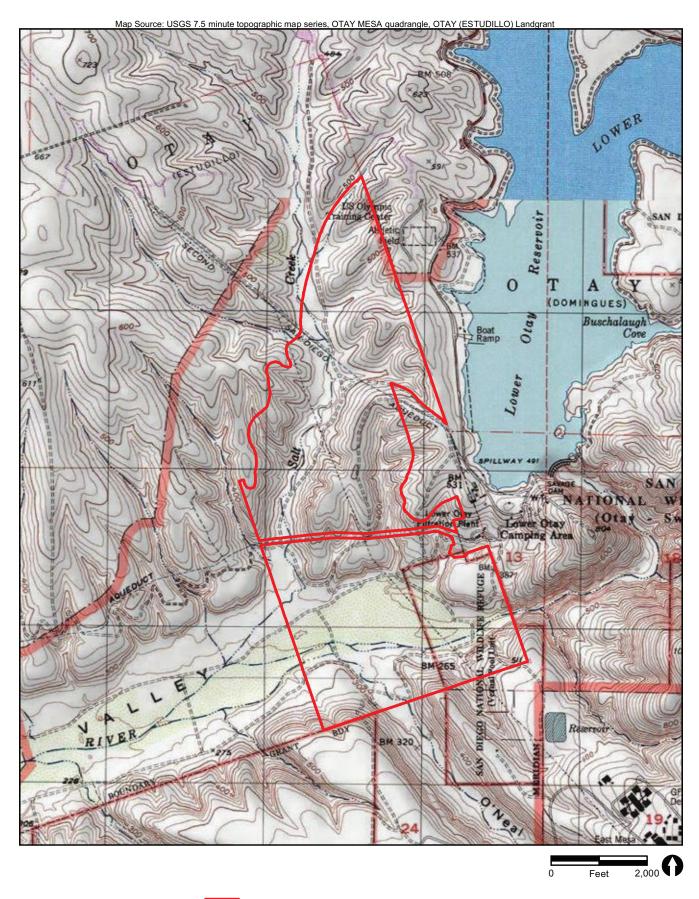
ATTACHMENT 1 Figures and Photographs



Otay Ranch Preserve: Salt Creek Parcels

FIGURE 1



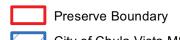


Otay Ranch Preserve: Salt Creek Parcels

FIGURE 3

Blue Elderberry Planting Area

Cactus Wren Habitat Restoration Area



City of Chula Vista MSCP

Fencing Installed February 2013

Cactus Wren Habitat Restoration Area

Sensitive Wildlife Species

Coast Horned Lizard (Phrynosoma coronatum [blainvillii pop.])

Coastal California Gnatcatcher (Polioptila californica californica)

Least Bell's Vireo (Vireo bellii pusillus)

San Diego Black-tailed Jackrabbit (Lepus californicus bennettii)

Southern California Rufous-crowned Sparrow (Aimophila ruficeps canescens)

Yellow warbler (Dendroica petechial)

FIGURE 4



PHOTOGRAPH 1 View Looking West from Restoration Site 4 Prior to Implementation



PHOTOGRAPH 2 Blue Elderberry Containers Prior to Planting





PHOTOGRAPH 3
RECON Crew Excavating Planting Holes for Blue Elderberry



PHOTOGRAPH 4
RECON Crew Adding Water to Planting Holes





PHOTOGRAPH 5
Blue Elderberry Immediately After Planting





PHOTOGRAPH 6 Overview of Blue Elderberry Planting Area



Branches Placed Around Elderberry Plants for Protection and Mulching PHOTOGRAPH 7



PHOTOGRAPH 8
Newly Germinated *Erodium* spp., Early December 2013



PHOTOGRAPH 9 RECON Crews Spraying Non-natives

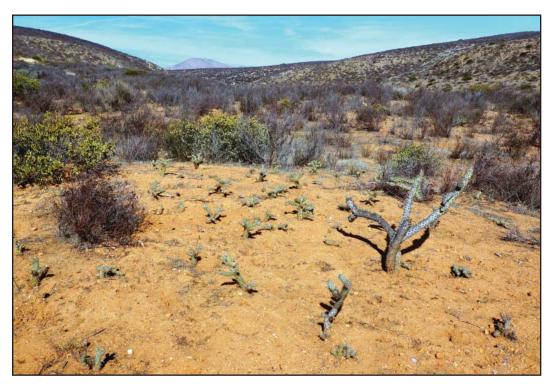


PHOTOGRAPH 10 RECON Crews Spraying Non-natives



PHOTOGRAPH 11 Cholla Cutting, Fall 2013





PHOTOGRAPH 12 Planted Cholla, Early December 2013

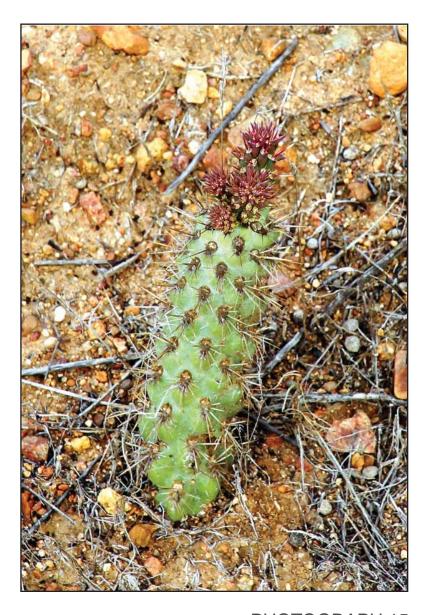


PHOTOGRAPH 13 Planted Cholla, Early December 2013



Shore Cactus Full with Water After March Rains





PHOTOGRAPH 15 Cholla Cutting with New Growth, March 2014



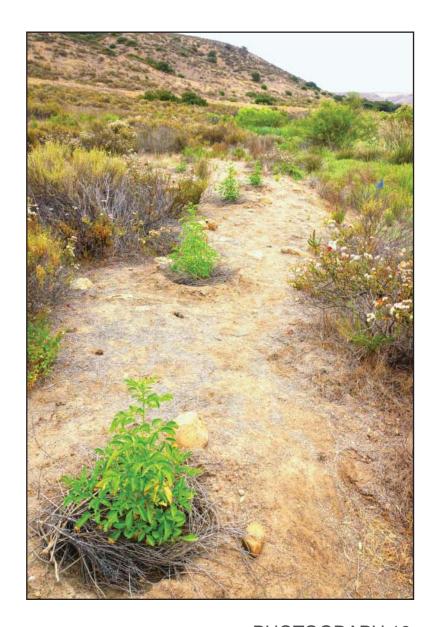
PHOTOGRAPH 16
Narrow Endemic Variegated Dudleya at Restoration Site 5



PHOTOGRAPH 17
MSCP Covered Coast Barrel
Cactus with Developing Flower Buds



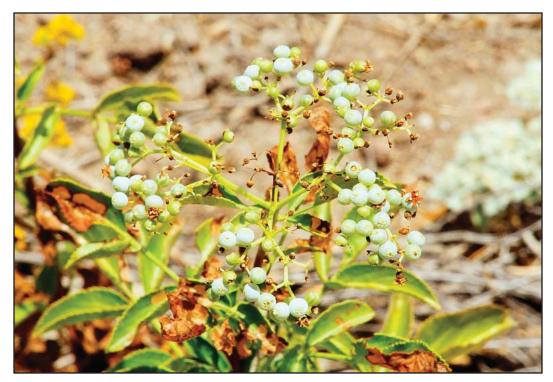
PHOTOGRAPH 18 Flowering Fish-hook Cactus



PHOTOGRAPH 19 Overview of Elderberry Planting Area, May 2014

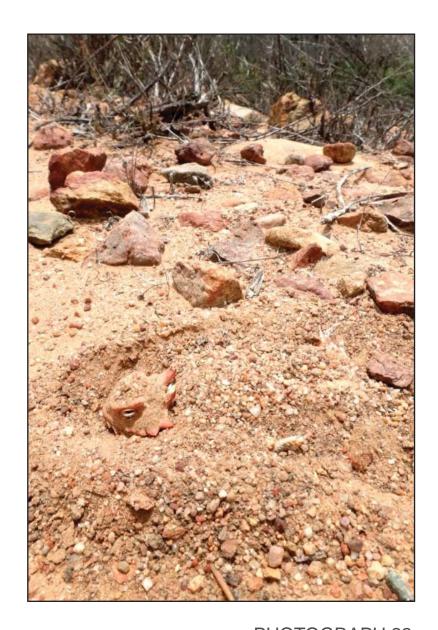


PHOTOGRAPH 20 Blue Elderberry with Flower Buds



PHOTOGRAPH 21
Developing Fruit on Planted Elderberry





PHOTOGRAPH 22 Coast Horned Lizard Buried in Gravel Restoration Area 1



PHOTOGRAPH 23
Coast Cholla Growing at High Tech Middle Chula Vista

ATTACHMENT 2 Wildlife Species Observed/Detected

ATTACHMENT 2 WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED/DETECTED INCIDENTALLY AND DURING THE SPRING 2014 CACTUS WREN SURVEY AT THE OTAY RANCH CACTUS WREN HABITAT RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT SITE

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Area Number	On-site Abundance/Seasonality (Birds Only)	Evidence of Occurrence
BIRDS (Nomenclature from American	Ornithologists' Union 1998 and Unitt 2004)			
ACCIPITRIDAE	HAWKS, KITES, & EAGLES			
Buteo jamaicensis	red-tailed hawk	1	C/Y	O, V
FALCONIDAE	FALCONS & CARACARAS			
Falco sparverius sparverius	American kestrel	1	F/Y	O, V
COLUMBIDAE	Pigeons & Doves			
Zenaida macroura marginella	mourning dove	2, 4, 5	C/Y	O, V
APODIDAE	SWIFTS			
Aeronautes saxatalis	white-throated swift	FO 5	C/Y	O, V
TROCHILIDAE	HUMMINGBIRDS			
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird	5	C/Y	O, V
TYRANNIDAE	TYRANT FLYCATCHERS			
Empidonax difficilis	Pacific-slope flycatcher	5		V
Tyrannus vociferans vociferans	Cassin's kingbird	1, 5	C/Y	O, V
VIREONIDAE	VIREOS			
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	1,5	U/S	V
CORVIDAE	Crows, Jays, & Magpies			
Corvus corax clarionensis	common raven	2, 3, 5, 6	C/Y	0
HIRUNDINIDAE	Swallows			
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota tachina	cliff swallow	FO 5	C/S	0

ATTACHMENT 2
WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED/DETECTED INCIDENTALLY AND DURING THE SPRING 2014 CACTUS WREN SURVEY
AT THE OTAY RANCH CACTUS WREN HABITAT RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT SITE
(cont.)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Area Number	On-site Abundance/Seasonality (Birds Only)	Evidence of Occurrence
AEGITHALIDAE	Визнтіт			
Psaltriparus minimus melanurus	bushtit	1,5	F/Y	0
TROGLODYTIDAE	WRENS			
Thryomanes bewickii	Bewick's wren	5	F/Y	0
Troglodytes aedon parkmanii	house wren	5	F/Y	0
SYLVIIDAE	GNATCATCHERS			
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	4, 5, 6	F/Y	O, V
TIMALIIDAE	BABBLERS			
Chamaea fasciata henshawi	wrentit	1, 4, 5, 6	C/Y	O, V
MIMIDAE	MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS			
Mimus polyglottos polyglottos	northern mockingbird	5, 6	C/Y	O, V
PARULIDAE	WOOD WARBLERS			
Setophaga [=Dendroica] petechia	yellow warbler	1	F/S	O, V
Icteria virens auricollis	yellow-breasted chat	1, 5	U/Y	V
EMBERIZIDAE	EMBERIZIDS			
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	1, 2, 5	C/Y	O, V
Melospiza melodia	song sparrow	1, 5		V
Pipilo crissalis	California towhee	2, 3, 4	C/Y	O, V
Pipilo maculatus	spotted towhee	1, 5	C/Y	O, V
CARDINALIDAE	CARDINALS & GROSBEAKS			
Passerina caerulea salicaria	blue grosbeak	1	F/S	0
Pheucticus melanocephalus maculatus	black-headed grosbeak	5	F/S	V

ATTACHMENT 2 WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED/DETECTED INCIDENTALLY AND DURING THE SPRING 2014 CACTUS WREN SURVEY AT THE OTAY RANCH CACTUS WREN HABITAT RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT SITE (cont.)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Area Number	On-site Abundance/Seasonality (Birds Only)	Evidence of Occurrence
ICTERIDAE	BLACKBIRDS & NEW WORLD ORIOLES			
Sturnella neglecta	western meadowlark	1	C/Y	0
FRINGILLIDAE	FINCHES			
Spinus [=Carduelis] psaltria hesperophilus	lesser goldfinch	1, 2, 5	C/Y	O, V
Haemorhous [=Carpodacus] mexicanus frontalis	house finch	1, 5	C/Y	0
MAMMALS (Nomenclature from Baker et a	I. 2003)			
LEPORIDAE	RABBITS & HARES			
Lepus californicus bennettii	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	5		0
Sylvilagus audubonii	desert cottontail	2		0
CANIDAE	CANIDS			
Canis latrans	coyote	4, 5		S
MURIDAE	MICE & RATS			
Neotoma sp.	woodrat	2		D
REPTILES (Nomenclature from Crother 200	01 and Crother et al. 2003)			
IGUANIDAE	IGUANID LIZARDS			
Sceloporus occidentalis	western fence lizard	1, 2		0
PHRYNOSOMATIDAE	SPINY LIZARDS			
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	1		0
INVERTEBRATES (Nomenclature from Eri	ksen and Belk 1999; Milne and Milne 1980;	Mattoni 1990; and O	pler and Wright 1999)	
APIDAE	HONEY BEES			
Apis sp.	honey bee	5		0

ATTACHMENT 2

WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED/DETECTED INCIDENTALLY AND DURING THE SPRING 2014 CACTUS WREN SURVEY AT THE OTAY RANCH CACTUS WREN HABITAT RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT SITE (cont.)

Nomenclature from:

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ATTACHMENT 2

WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED/DETECTED INCIDENTALLY AND DURING THE SPRING 2014 CACTUS WREN SURVEY AT THE OTAY RANCH CACTUS WREN HABITAT RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT SITE (cont.)

ABUNDANCE (based on Garrett and Dunn 1981)

C = Common to abundant; almost always encountered in proper habitat, usually in moderate to large numbers

F = Fairly common; usually encountered in proper habitat, generally not in large numbers

= Uncommon; occurs in small numbers or only locally

SEASONALITY (birds only)

U

A = Accidental; species not known to occur under normal conditions; may be an off-course migrant

M = Migrant; uses site for brief periods of time, primarily during spring and fall months

S = Spring/summer resident; probable breeder on-site or in vicinity

= Transient; uses site regularly but unlikely to breed on-site

V = Rare vagrant

W = Winter visitor; does not breed locally

Y = Year-round resident; probable breeder on-site or in vicinity

EVIDENCE OF OCCURRENCE

D = Den site

FO = Fly overhead

Observed

S = Scat

V = Vocalization

ATTACHMENT 3 Plant Species Observed

ATTACHMENT 3 PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE OTAY RANCH CACTUS WREN HABITAT RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT SITE

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Area Number	Origin
Scientific Ivame	LYCOPODS	inumber	Origin
SELAGINELLACEAE	SPIKE-MOSS FAMILY		
Selaginella bigelovii L. Underw.	Bigelow spike-moss	1-6	N
Selaginella cinerascens A.A. Eaton	ashy spike-moss	1-6	N
ANG	GIOSPERMS: MONOCOTS		
AGAVACEAE	AGAVE FAMILY		
Chlorogalum parviflorum S. Watson	smallflower soap plant	2-6	N
IRIDACEAE	IRIS FAMILY		
Sisyrinchium bellum S. Watson	western blue-eyed-grass	6	N
POACEAE (GRAMINEAE)	GRASS FAMILY		
Aristida purpurea Nutt.	three-awn	3,4	N
Avena barbata Link	slender wild oat	1,3,4-6	I
Brachypodium distachyon (L.) P. Beauv.	purple falsebrome	4	I
Bromus hordeaceus L.	soft chess	4-6	ı
Bromus madritensis L. ssp. rubens (L.) Husnot	red brome	1-6	I
Hordeum sp.	barley	6	I
Stipa [=Nassella] sp.	needlegrass	1,2,4,5	N
Stipa [=Achnatherum] diegoensis Swallen	San Diego needlegrass	1	N
Stipa [=Nassella] lepida Hitchc.	foothill needle grass	6	N
Stipa [=Nassella] pulchra Hitchc.	purple needle grass	3	N
A	NGIOSPERMS: DICOTS		
ANACARDIACEAE	SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY		
Malosma laurina Nutt. ex Abrams	laurel sumac	1,2,4-6	N
Rhus integrifolia (Nutt.) Benth. & Hook. f. ex Rothr.	lemonadeberry	5	N
APIACEAE (UMBELLIFERAE)	CARROT FAMILY		
Daucus pusillus Michx.	rattlesnake weed	6	N
ASTERACEAE	SUNFLOWER FAMILY		
Artemisia californica Less.	California sagebrush	1-6	N

ATTACHMENT 3 PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE OTAY RANCH CACTUS WREN HABITAT RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT SITE (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Area Number	Origin
Baccharis sarothroides A. Gray	broom baccharis	5.6	N
Bahiopsis [=Viguiera] laciniata (A. Gray) E.E. Schilling & Panero	San Diego County viguiera	1-6	N
Centaurea melitensis L.	tocalote, Maltese star-thistle	1,3-6	i
Corethrogyne filaginifolia [= all previously known Lessingia filaginifolia varieties in California] (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt.	California-aster	4,5	N
Deinandra [=Hemizonia] fasciculata (DC.) Greene	golden tarplant	1-6	N
Gutierrezia sp.	matchweed	5,6	N
Hypochaeris glabra L.	smooth cat's-ear	2,5	I
Isocoma menziesii (Hook. & Arn.) G.L. Nesom var. decumbens (Greene) G.L. Nesom	decumbent goldenbush	1,4-6	N
Lactuca serriola L.	prickly lettuce	6	I
Lasthenia gracilis (DC.) Greene	common goldfields	4,5	N
Logfia [=Filago] gallica (L.) Cross. & Germ.	narrow-leaf herba impia	2,5	I
Sonchus asper (L.) Hill ssp. asper	prickly sow thistle	5,6	I
BORAGINACEAE	BORAGE FAMILY		
Cryptantha sp.	cryptantha	2-6	N
Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)	MUSTARD FAMILY		
Hirschfeldia incana (L.) LagrFossat	short-pod mustard	3,6	I
Lepidium nitidum Nutt. var. nitidum	shining peppergrass	1	N
CACTACEAE	CACTUS FAMILY		
Cylindropuntia californica (Torr. & A. Gray) F.M. Knuth var. californica	snake cholla	2,5	N
Cylindropuntia [=Opuntia] prolifera (Engelm.) F.M. Knuth	coast cholla	1-6	N
Ferocactus viridescens (Torr. & A. Gray) Britton & Rose	San Diego barrel cactus	1, 3-6	N
Mammillaria dioica K. Brandegee	fish-hook cactus	4-6	N
Opuntia littoralis (Engelm.) Cockerell.	shore cactus	1,2,5,6	N
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	PINK FAMILY		
Silene gallica L.	windmill pink	6	I
CHENOPODIACEAE	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY		
Salsola tragus L.	Russian thistle, tumbleweed	4,6	I

ATTACHMENT 3 PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE OTAY RANCH CACTUS WREN HABITAT RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT SITE (continued)

		Treatment Area	
Scientific Name	Common Name	Number	Origin
CLEOMACEAE	SPIDERFLOWER FAMILY		
Peritoma [=Isomeris] arborea (Nutt.) H. H. Iltis	bladderpod	1,5	N
CONVOLVULACEAE	MORNING-GLORY FAMILY		
Calystegia macrostegia (Greene) Brummitt	morning-glory	1,3	N
CRASSULACEAE	STONECROP FAMILY		
Dudleya pulverulenta (Nutt.) Britton & Rose	chalk lettuce, chalk dudleya	1,2	N
Dudleya variegata (S. Watson) Moran	variegated dudleya	5	N
EUPHORBIACEAE	Spurge Family		
Euphorbia [=Chamaesyce] polycarpa Benth.	smallseed sandmat	2	N
Croton [=Eremocarpus] setigerus Hook.	dove weed	1,3-6	N
FABACEAE (LEGUMINOSAE)	LEGUME FAMILY		
Acmispon glaber (Vogel) Brouillet [=Lotus scoparius]	deerweed	1,4-6	N
Acmispon maritimus (Torr. & A. Gray) D.D. Sokoloff var. maritimus [=Lotus salsuginosus var. salsuginosus]	alkali lotus	2	N
Acmispon micranthus (Torr. & A. Gray) Brouillet [=Lotus hamatus]	grab lotus	3,4	N
Acmispon strigosus (Nutt.) Brouillet [=Lotus strigosus]	bishop's/strigose lotus	6,2	N
GERANIACEAE	GERANIUM FAMILY		
Erodium botrys (Cav.) Bertol.	long-beak filaree	1-6	I
Erodium cicutarium (L.) L'Hér. ex Aiton	redstem filaree	1-6	I
LAMIACEAE	MINT FAMILY		
Trichostema lanceolatum Benth.	vinegar weed	6	N
NYCTAGINACEAE	FOUR O'CLOCK FAMILY		
Mirabilis laevis [=californica] (Benth.) Curran var. crassifolia (Choisy) Spellenb.	wishbone bush	1,2,6	N
PLANTAGINACEAE	PLANTAIN FAMILY		
Plantago erecta E. Morris	dot-seed plantain	4	N

ATTACHMENT 3 PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE OTAY RANCH CACTUS WREN HABITAT RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT SITE (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Area Number	Origin
POLYGONACEAE	BUCKWHEAT FAMILY		
Eriogonum fasciculatum Benth.	California buckwheat	1-6	N
SIMMONDSIACEAE	JOJOBA FAMILY		
Simmondsia chinensis (Link) C.K. Schneid.	jojoba, goat nut	1-6	N

Nomenclature from:

University of California

The Jepson Online Interchange. Accessed from http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/interchange.html.

Rebman, John P. and Michael G. Simpson

2006 Checklist of the Vascular Plants of San Diego County, 4th edition. San Diego Natural History Museum.

Origin:

N = Native to locality

I = Introduced species from outside locality